THE EXAMINER:

" Workly, on Jefferson St., nest door

DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

COMMUNICATION.

let the Methodists Hear. -No. 11 the Editors of the Kraminer: CYPLENIN - Having affirmed that the Methand Church was from the beginning anti-slaveand supported the assumption by the solreceived action of her highest council. and deliberately expressed opinious of her chief paters; I proceed to show that her testiyour has been uniform—that in all times—at all slaces—she has had but one voice, and has med slavery an evil. Even in the late ushappy contention which sundered the concon from one and of the Union to the other, and placed the North and South in antagonistic mone on questions of policy, touching the parement of the subject, there was unity of entiment on the abstract question of slavery uncetic slavery, the leading men, both in the sions in the General Conference of 1844, the embers from the South bore as decided testiwith, of Virginia, in commenting on the Jansubscribe to it. And I can repeat that lanthe South, like circumstanced, can possibly . I say ir is an evil, because I feel it to be an And who cannot say the same who has far as it relates to the case, nothing but the not necessarily sinful"-and expressed the

ted. And though occasionally some one or were, has appeared on the field of conflict, descapting upon the beauties and excellencies of majorry and membership, have, at least in form, held fast to first principles. In the disnear against it as these from the North. Dr. euge of Discipline-"We declare that we are anch as ever convinced of the great evil of desery," said -"I believe it-with all my heart guige with a feeling that none, except those rol the soil of the South? It is an evil. The cioline deciars the truth, the whole truth, and ath" It is true that in immediate connection with this Dr. Smith affirmed "that alareholding that under the circumstances, christians were rustifiable in the practice—but he also nowed, as the conviction of his mind—that a crations from the Supreme Divinity to erring man, as the only authoritative rule of faith and packet, admit that as the great principles of estice taught therein, obtain footing in society. ressor shall be broken-the heavy burdens unound and the slave go forth rejoicing in his freedom? I have known none who did not beere this. It follows then that Christianity has not produced, except to a limited extent, the remoney the root of this evil; which, while many have coveted after, has closed their eyes to the weightiest matters of God's law? "Happy is the man that condemneth not himself in the thing that he alloweth." And is it not a melsucholy reflection that your own hearts are not fully subject to the law of God-that the gospel and avarice which foster and perpetuate this "great exil," the repreach of the Church, and scandal of our Republican Government. Consider this, and ask yourselves, how far yes have, individually, contributed by your precept and example to continue a state of sosiety inconsistent with the perfection of the christian religion, and thus hold the world back from the "letter day's glory." Had the church acted up to ker faith on this subject-who can tell what would have been at this time the concation of the world. But it is said, she found t necessary to change her policy without withcrawing her testimony against the system .-What kind of necessity bound her to the change What all controlling influence disturbed the armony of her movements, and set at war her faith and practice? Are we answered, "a desire to carry the gospel to the slaves—to gain access to the people of the South." Allow it-and while I have nothing to do with the motive, further than to allow its excellence and purity. remeins to be proved that it was the better reactusion to consent to be the bearer of a mutilated message, to occupy a pulpit restrictedand preach a part of, what by common, if not taiversul consent, is the whole truth, than to ner consonant to the diguity of her character, and the magnitude, variety, and vastness of the sterests which connect with her ministry; and it remains to be proved that a strict adassence to the letter of the discipline, would that her ministry from the South. Indeed it would be very difficult to make good the assection. She has had a few ministers, who, in evil report and good report" have stood firmly by her law, not as guards at a sepulchral watching ever a dead body to prevent its abduction, but as ministering angels to roll away the stone: some the bands which bind it, and rejoice in its rismph over error. Have such ministers failed pation in his beloved Kentucky, he removed to a free State, saying: "My bones must rest in a

CLEROS. Under the Bridge, May 22d, 1848.

The present population of the United dy.
States according to the Commissioner of Pat-

new the young rise up and call him blessed.

him answer this question. Let the multitudes

Arrival of the Hibernia. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at this port to day at 10 o'clock. We received our papers im mediately—including London dates of the 13th in

in France everything is quiet. A temporary Ex-ecutive Committee of five members has been re-solved upon and appointed. The list of members is published below. Lamartine has lost ground in the Assembly, a will be seen by the votes he received. The fact sattributed to the favor he has shown to Ledru

he Pope, because he refuses to declare war gainst Austria. A new Ministry has been ap-

in Lombardy a decisive engagement was daily

Germany continues to be agitated.

On the Prussian Polish frontiers there is still on the Prussian Poiss in the Prussians and Poles—in which he former were beaten with great laughter. The

hole province of Posen is in arms. In England everything is quiet.

Ireland is more tranquil.

The Washington arrived out in 14 days and 2 The following extracts contain the leading items

From the London Times, May 13th By Electric Telegraph.

A military insurrection took place at Madrid on he 7th inst., at 4 o'clock in the morning, which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which sted several hours.
The number of dead was not known, but it was

considerably greater than in the insurrection o Among the killed was the Captain General Ful-osio, brother-in-law of Maria Christima. Thirty-four of the prisoners taken—one-half of them civilians, and the other half military men-were tried and sentenced to death by a court-martial, and were about to be shot when the post

The Paris papers of yesterday announce the for nation of the new Ministry of France; it consists of Messre, Bastide Recurt, Cremieux, Carnot, Chanas, Flocon, Duclerc, Bethmont, Frelat, an Admiral Casy.

It was apprehended that an armed demo tration in favor favor of the Poles would take place Some of the journals announced that the Po-nad been deposed, and the Republic proclaim

Rome, but the news seemed premature. BOULOGNE, May 11 An order has just come from Peris to put chole line of coast in a state of defence, and t mount guns on the detached forts, which are built little way out at sea. The gates of the upper

town are also to be repaired and fortified, looks like a preparation for war. FRANCE.

by ballot, nine individuals to act as minis

An animated debate followed the reading of the report. In the course of the debate the Abbe Laordaire supported the Republican list for Minis-ers. At length the President put the question, and the mode of nomination proposed in the report was rejected by 411 to 385. The second proposition was, that the assembly should nominate an executive commission, which again should nominate Ministers; and the third is, that the Provisiond Government retain office till the constitution is

On Saturday, at the Amembly, which at its rising was adjourned till Monday, M. De Lamartine read the report of the Provisional Government on read the report of the Provisional Government on the state of France. The report met with great applause from the assembly. M. Ledra Rollin followed in a long address in which he complaired be governed by the law of Jesus Christ, and to these I desire to confine my remarks, have broughtforth this fruit of their faith—and from the derate opinions. His address produced a favoradon on the assembled deputies. On Monday, M. Garnier Pages presented his financia

> The army of the Alps have received the war equipment, and mules have been purchased to cunvey the baggage. Gen. Oudinot, reneral-inchief, has reviewed the troops, and has gone to Grenoble, where he has established his head quarters. At Lyons it is generally supposed the army

will soon cross the frontier. PARIS, Wednesday. The National Assembly, after a confused at agitated discussion last night agreed to the adop tion of the resolution in favor of an Executive Commission of Government, to be composed or five members. The names to be

the following day, The assembly met to-day for the purpose of ting for the Executive Committee of Govern-

M. Martin (de Strasbourg) said that M. Dup-(de l'Eure) had declared to him that he would no act if nominated. After some further conversa tion, the assembly, at half-past one o'clock, pro needed to vote, and the scrutiny was complet

The following is the result:-794 398 Number of votes, Absolute majority, 643 Ledru Rollin. Marie, Garnier Pages, Arago, 725
The President occordingly declared the citiz

amartine, Ledru Rollin, Marie, Garrier Pages nission of Government.

M. Wolowski then brought forward his propo

tion for a committee to examine into the state of the working classes, but after having developed his views he abruptly turned to the question of Poand; and was followed by M. Ducoux, who de claimed about the state of their oppressed, demo cratic brethren in Germany, Italy and Poland. M. de Lamartine in a few sentences from his

seat observed how difficult it was for a governmen so formed, and under such circumstances, to give such pledges as were demanded; they collect the reserve imposed upon him, but he would declare that should the moment for co-operation arise, he would not forget what was due to the French flag, and most assuredly the conduct of 1831 would not be renewed in 1848. M. Montatembert endeavored to obtain a more precise expression from the government, but M. de Lassactine, on an appeal to the Chamber, was supported in his determination. It was settled that a day should be appointed for an interpellation on the

Polish question.

The celebrated George Sand was present in the The Central Committee of the National Guards Democratic Club have issued a most energetic protestation against the odious calumnies and

provocations to civil war published by the clubs of Blanqui and of Barbes.

To protect the deliberations of the Assembly, it is understood that a battalion of each legion of the National Guards is under arms, and the Mobile a moment's notice.

The Commune de Paris, which professes to be the organ of the clubs, ridicules the conduct of

the Chambet, which is losing time in words, while the reaction is gaining ground in Europe, declaring! And when he saw no hope of Emancipation in his beloved Kentucky, he removed to trin, Naples, &c., &c.
The Journal des Debats, of Thursday, confirm

soil unpolluted by the breath of slavery." He the reports that Pope Pius IX. is at present a pristoner in the hands of his unruly subjects, being virtually confined to his palace. Rome has regularireth. Has the Rev. Benj. Northcor, of Fleming county, Ky.; who, for more than half a century, has, in public and private, earnestly plead the cause of the oppressed gains and private, carnestly be exercised by the new Ministry without any conplead the cause of the oppressed—going so far in trol on the part of the Pontiff. his opposition to the system, as to uniformly re-

CARLSBURY, May 1. fuse to have a slave work on his farm unless the suaster would, in advance, consent that he (the slave) should receive the wages—has he been the object of suspicion? Let those who know him answer this question. Let the slave of suspicion to the infantry now here.

(From the Standard, 15th.)

which gather whenever, and wherever he Her Majenty's steamer Porcupine, arrived at Eappears that there are 180,000 Russian troops It appears that there are 180,000 Russian troops It appears that there are 180,000 Russian troops It appears that there are 180,000 in Samoglia, in the kinsten of Poland, and 40,000 in Samoglia, in the kinsten of Poland, according to orderagiven, five Sir W. Patker of a very interesting character.—It is indied, that within a month there will be associated in Poland, according to orderagiven, five sembled in Poland, according to orderagiven, five sembl preaches respond; before age had abated his strength—he was chief among his brethren, and

moned to capitulate, received the aummuns with a discharge of artillery, making great slaughter of the corps which had advanced to Palmanuova.— The enemy carried off, it is alleged, 16 wagons of

wounded.

The Austrian Lloyd, under date of Trieste, May numounces that Venice is declared in a state of blockede, and that an Austrian fleet is engaged in

the maintenance thereof.

A letter from the camp of General Darango an nces that he has marched to Piava, at the head of 15,000 Pontifical troops.

The Epocha of Rome, of the 1st, states, from Na-

ples (29th ult.), that the people have proclaimed the son of Ferdinand II, King. Other accounts Naples, of the same date, contain no tion of this circumstance. The Roman papers are up the 1st inst. The ministry had indeed accepted their portfolios again, but had announced upon what terms. A deputation composed of Pier Angely Florenling,

Pietro Sterbini, and the Duke of Rignano, had been named by the people to wait upon the ministers and question them on the subject. They received an evasive answer, which did but increase the poplar excitement; and serious consequences apprehended.
The Patria of Florence, of the 4th, announce

that a demonstration had taken place at Leghorne, against the ministers the day before. The speedy convocation of the assembly was demanded. The Governor promised to forward the request of the people to the Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27. This morning an important change of ministr has taken place. Mehemit Ali Pacha, brother-in law of the Sultan, a gentleman well known in Eu-rope, has been named Grand Admiral, in the place of Kalib Pacha, who is removed.

On Saturday a prince was born to the Sultan; he has been named Mahommed A'abid. This is the second child our youthful sovereign has had in the short space of seven days. It is said that four other Sultanas are expected to be confined.

A fire broke out on the 22d at Arnaout Keoy, which consumed the whole village—upwards of 100 houses, 3 buths, 2 churches, and 2 mosques.

tell a prey to the flames.

Business is a dead letter—credit shaken and money starce. CIVITA VSCCHIA, May 2.

The Ministers of Tuscany and Sardinia have protested against the encyclical letter of the Pope.
Mamiani has announced to the people that the
ministry continued, with the exception of Cardinal
Astonelli, replaced by him (Mamiani.) The ministry has full power to decide upon all temporal matters, including war. The ministry have promised to expedite the war, and to co-operate with all the forces of the State in expelling the Aus-trians. The Austrian minister will receive his assports (sara caccieto.)

THE STATE OF THE CONTINENT-The nominatio of an executive Directory of five by the National Assembly on Wednesday, in the manner stated, seems to have surprised the press, the public, and probably the parties chosen—so far, at least, as respects the order in which they stand in the return. The fall of M. Lamertine from the top, which The National Assembly agreed on Monday evening to refer to a committee the nomination of the interim government. The committee to consist of one member from each of the 18 bureaux. The members chosen showed a preponderance of the moderate party. The committee vesteriay gave arowed, as the conviction of his mind—that a moderate party. The committee yesterday gave forthful exhibition of Gaspel truth to both master in its report by the hands of M. Peuris, one of its members. It had agreed, by a majority of 14 to 4, and size would eventuate in the overthrow of upon reporting that the assembly should elect displacements of the Chamber, or whom previously he upon reporting that the assembly should elect displacements and the control of the Chamber, or whom previously he upon reporting that the assembly should elect displacements are constant. which, it would appear, very much displeased the majority of the Chamber, of whom previously he had been the great favorite. M. Arago was on the The schooner Isaac Franklin arrived at Boston herefore given the votes of nearly the entire Assembly-those of his own friends and those of the two extense parties, the ultra and the moderate re-Ledru Rollin, and the ultras would not give their suffrages to M. Lamartine. Such were the causes

> Banna and from Crontia. Several districts, inhabited by Servians, have roused the people, who have proclaimed Zara Georgiewick, King. The Croa-tian Jellochich, has openly proclaimed a counter revolution. He speaks of 190,000 Croatians and soldiers on the frontiers, who only wait the signal for him to re-estalish in Hungary the ancient state of things. The Emperor, he says, was forced to make the concessions which they have obtained with which he was invested by God. has placed all the town in commotion. We hear every where that the country is in danger, and the cry "to arms" resounds on all sides.

Important from Rome. By Electric Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL ALBION OFFICE, NOON, May, 13. The Pope having refused to declare war against Austria, an insurrection took place.

The Ministry resigned, and twenty-four hours was allowed to the Pope for his final decision. In the event of his refusal, a Provisional Government was to be immediately appointed.

The eternal city is in a high insurrection. Ror may be considered in a singe of siege. Pius IX, whose name was so lately the symbol of Italian the people, and, now pronounced a 'reactionaire, s left nothing but the name of the sovereignty of

flome, and scarcely even that. What appears certain is, that when the declara tion of the Pope against proclaiming war against Austria, and disapproving of the passage of the Po by the Pontificial troops became known, the population of the Holy City rose as one man—the ces of all the cardinals, who were detained prisoners; a committee, of which the celebrated Cicere

post office, where all the correspondence was seized; the letters addressed to the cardinals were opened and read. were opened and read.

A letter from Rome, dated the 1st inst., says that the moment the declaration of the Pope above mentioned, becarae public, deputations from the municipality, the clubs and the civic guard, proceeded to the palace, where they remained for nearly four hours in conference with his Holiness. It was during this conference that the gates of the

city were seized. The result of this conference was what has been already announced, that the Ministry was relained in office, receiving ful powers to exercise government in all temporal affairs, without the sanction or sign manuel of the Pope. The Ministry thus became a Provisional

A letter from Leghorn, dated the 4th, affirms that a republic was proclaimed in the Roman States. It is added that the people proclaimed a temporal forfeiture of the Pope, named a laical provisional government, and proclaimed a republic with a republic was proclaimed in the Roman state.

provisional government, and proclaimed a republic with acclamation.

The contre coup of these events (says this writer) was felt at Leghorn. Numerous groups of people formed in the streets. Republican placards were posted on the wall. The crowd "en masse" uttered shouts of "Long live the Romans, death to tyrants and traitors." Before this evening, perhaps, the Tuatan dynasty might have severing. Another letter mentions a report that the Pope had been alleged to leave the Quirinal and to retire into the castle of St. Angelo. nto the castle of St. Angelo.

From Venice we learn that Zucchi, being sun

moned to capitulate, answered the summons by discharge of cannon, which made great carnage among the body of the enemy who had advanced to Palmanuva. The enemy's wounded are stated

to have filled 16 waggons.

The Piedmontese, desiring to pass the Adige at Ronco, are said to have had an engagement, in which were killed 500 Austrians, with some officers, among whom was one colonel. The Piedmontese have fortified themselves at St. Lucia

The Alba of Florence announces that disturb-ances took place at Naples during the night of the 29th ult., to overthrow the ministry, of whom several members gave in their resignation.

ver coin from the whole of the western boundary of the cinpite until further notice. 2. Drivers and travellers will be permitted, the former to carry 100 roubles, and the latter 200 roubles, across the boundary, for each person, of which notification must be given at the Customs.

Prussian Poland. The Cologne Gazette confirms, in a correspondent dence from Posen, the intelligence of the general rising of that duchy. All the men capable of bear-ing arms have abandoned their homes, which are now all exclusively occupied with old people, wo-men and children.

men and children.

It appears that the insurgents assemble whereever they have any chance of defeating the Prussian troops. Farther details are given of the fight
at Wreschen, where the Poles defeated General
Hirschfield, although he had four cannons which
unceasingly played upon the enemy, and commited the greatest havoc in their ranks.

It is now admitted that some of the Prussian
troops (propably those of Polish origin) have gone
over to the insurgents or patriots. Since the
Prussian troops set fire to the town of Xionz, they
have lost ground, and have been overmastered by
their antagonists.

their an agonists.

The Prussian State Journal admits that there are unexpected attacks and conflicts daily and always with loss on both sides.

Denmark and the Duches According to a private letter from Gravens of the 6th inst., the Danes crossed the Straits Alsen during the morning, under the protection eavy fire from their ships. They were then within a distance of two league of our troops, which occupy the heights of Dubbel and amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and

those of the enemy to about 10,000.

An engagement was expected. Gen. Von
Wranzel had withdrawn his head-quarters to Kolding. An order of the day issued by the general declares that after the taking possession of Fredericia there should be a cossation of hostilities.

A private letter from Copenhagen intimates the expectation of a speedy settlement of affairs. It is inferred that the blockade of the Elbe will not be carried into effect, and that although Prussian ships were condemned on the 8th at Copenhagen, both ships and cargoes will remain untouched till

the re-establishment of peace.

The blockade was begun at Bremen on the 5th by a Danish man-of-war, although reports up to the present time do not announce that the frigate Gession has prevented any vessel from sailing out of the Weser.

The commander of the Danish frigate which is stationed off Swimmundi, has issued a notification to the effect that all vessels must quit this port within wenty-four hours after the expiration, on on the 11th inst., of the term allowed them. Dan-ish ships of war are cruising in all directions of Stralauad.

Greece. This little kingdom was on the high road to revolution, insurrectionary inovements having bro-ken out in various quarters. The financial affairs of the Government were in the worst possible condition. The national bank had been authorised to suspend specie payments.

Hungary and Bohemia accounts from Hungary and Boher represent those kingdoms as complete victims of anarchy. In the former, particularly, the peasantry are in open revolt, and ed themselves on their side.

out-break and civil war at Port-au-Prince, where a portion of the inhabitants (the mulattoes) remon strated with President Soloque, against certain of his measures, when he arrested eighty of their number and had them shot in cold blood. This atrocions act aroused the slumbering discontent of the friends of the murdered ones, who flew to arms President Soloque collected his troops and marched against them. He met them on the way, a skirmish ensued, and he was driven back to Port-

It is hard to trace the course of these troubles. It is stated that Soloque has systematically excluded the yellows, (who, though the minority, are the most intelligent and substantial portion of the who are ignorant and incapable. It was probably upon the remonstrance of the yellows, against this proscription, that their massacre was decided upon.
At the latest accounts, all the influential men of
the yellows, in and about Port-au-Prince, were either killed or in prison. Whether these troubles will spread to all parts of the Island, and a bloody war of eastes ensue, is of course all conjecture The news from this quarter has already been wrap

Lettens received by the owners of the Isaac Franklin, Messis, B. Clarke & Co., state that the terrible bloodshed at Port-au-Prince struck horror to all minds. No one could predict how it would end, but it was thought that it might result in the deposition if not death of Soloque. If the friends of these whom he has so cruelly murdered should

Business had entirely ceased at Port-au-Prince.
The letters from the Island speak cautiously of
the troubles there. In Cape Haytien and other
ports on the North part of the Island all was quiet.

Later from Rio Janeiro. The ship Courier arrived at New York, on nesday, from Rio de Janeiro, the 16th of April, an

with advices from Montevideo to the 6th. News of the French revolution had just arrive ment. The French consul struck his flag and re-fused to act officially until he should receive or ders from the Provisional government. It will be tween the Court of Brazil and that recently ex-

pellist from France.

Buron Gros and Mr. Ouseley, the French and British Plenipotentiaries had commenced the world of their mission by addressing official notes to the Government of the city of Montevideo, to General Oribe and Governor Rosas. The former two had replied favorably, but the tenor of the latter was not yet known. It may well be inferred

that a stop had subsequently been put to the ne gotiation by the intelligence from France.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres had not bee withdrawn, but that of the other river ports wa

The Governor of Montevideo has prohibited all communication with the camp of Oribe.

Freights up, a and good crop of coffee coming in.

Message to the Mexican Congress The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following synopsis of the message of PENA Y PENA to the Mexican Congress.

The message, which is written in very mild, gentle terms, breathes nothing but peace, and seems to advise every concession to obtain that desirable object. It commences by saying that it is almost impossible to realize the present favorable aspect with the late unhappy situation of the coun-

which public affairs wear, when compared at 20,746,000, and the aggregate of person-recent friendly attentions; and for the restry. The President then declares the Congress assembled, according to the laws of State, her property being \$1,112,000,000; the last honors to my deceased son. Your, action of the nazt diocesan convention, which, and their kindness, in this respect, will not it has been resolved, shall be held at Richmond. the war, and its cause, which he says, was the united of the says, was the annexytion of Texas to the United of the States to make known our sense of obligation to montese have fortified themselves at St. Lucia and at Pescentina.

Nepolitan troops to the number of 12,000 have disembarked at Venice. With them is a company of 200 volunteers, under General Pepe.

The Concordin of Turin of the 6th, announces from Messira that, up to the 25th ult., the bombardment of the town had not ceased. The Nepolitans had not even interrupted their fire of Good Friday. The garrison made a sally on the 25th, but were repulsed with loss. The town was still barricaded, and the inhabitants on the qui vive.

In one place have fortified themselves at St. Lucia and at Pescentina.

Nepolitan troops to the number of 12,000 have disembarked at Venice. With them is a company of 200 volunteers, under General Pepe.

States. He pays a compliment to the Mexican army, though he almost says they did not fight with the spirit of a people defending their homes. He defends his own conditions are said to make known our sense of obligation to rank as follows:—Indiana, \$384,000,000; Capt. Thompson and all others, who took a part in the proceedings.

With much regard, I am dear sir, Your obliged and obd't, servant, Sa06,000,000; Mississippi, \$256-to Lieut. Col. S. Andrews, Commanding that it is impossible to sustain a war with the United States; but in another paragraph still barricaded, and the inhabitants on the qui vive. capable of waging a successful war against the United States." He, however, continuous as follows: Whites 105,391, free colored the United States." the United States." He, however, continues by saying that it were best that all the past differences be forgotten, and that Contract the past differences be forgotten, and that Contract the question in gress should at once settle the question in \$2,000,000; Rhode Island, \$2,000,000; Rhode Island, \$2,000,000; Wignessian Residual Properties of Passage 11,483. There are 35,560 and 19,842, slaves 211,483. There are 35,560 and past differences be forgotten in gress should at once settle the question in peace. He says that the Americans have learned the Mexican people a grand lesson, which he hopes they will profit by, and also entreats them to forget the past, and try and place the country in the position she was before the war, so that their children will not have reason to curse their memorial and place the country of the state. States and territories, is \$4,794,000,000. In this last item we suppose the value of the slaves for the slaves of a very fair quality.—Southerner,

generate the country, and preserve its na. tlers in 1788; now, in 1846, it is occupied

upon them in the strongest terms.

The Barnburners' Protes The Baltimore Convention resolved to adm ooth the Barnburners and Hunkers delegates each delegation protested—the Convention re ceived the protest of the Hunkers and rejected the Barnburners.

The protest of the Barnburners recited the proceedings of the Utica Convention which appointed them, and made extracts from the address of the Legislative Caucus, and concludes as

If this Convention recognize as the repre entatives of the democracy of New York, men, among whom may be found those who opposed the Independent Treasury; who were hostile to the debt-paying policy of our State in 1842; who lobbied against the Tariff of 1846; who fought with desperation against calling a Convention to revise our State Constitution; who denounced the result of the labors of that Convention; who treacherously defeated Silas Wright, the regular candidate for Governor in 1846; who attempted at the Syracuse Convention, in September last, to annul the old usages of the party; who, living in a State which owes its greatness to the dignity and influ ence with which its liberal institutions have clothed the arm of free labor, unblushingly advocate the extension of slavery into territory now free, and upon that ground claim to be entitled to seats in this Convention as representatives of New York democracy .-We have no hesitation in saying that if we should consent to divide with them our seats and our votes, we should betray the princi-

We, therefore, respectfully decline to take seats upon the terms proposed by the says: "It is said that the General will spend Convention.

The Creed of Lamardne.

We find the following extract from the writings of Lamartine, copied in the Boston Transcript. It is directly to the purpose and is a noble creed:

"I am neither an aristocrat nor democrat, have lived long enough to have found, on ature, that they are equally hollow; my verse. I am a man, and an exclusive advocate of any system that may tend to improve and perfect the whole man, whether he be born at the top or at the foot of the social scale. I do not believe that aristocratic or democratic institutions possess the exclusive virtue of rendering human nature perfect; this virtue is only to be found in a divine code of morals; the fruit of a perfect

"I belong * * to the party who do not despise their inferiors in the social scale; while they respect these above them; whose wish, be it a dream or not, is to raise the hostile conduct and continued exactions all men, without regard to the place they hold in the hierarchies of politics, to the same degree of knowedge, of liberty, and of moral perfection.

Crime and Ignorance in London [Extract from the Correspondence of the National

LONDON, April 27th, 1848. of mankind, and must be supposed to con- such from foreign encroachment. The contain a full proportion of their folly and cessions made by Chili to Rosas for the sake wickedness, but when the police returns in- of preserving peace and avoiding a rupture, form us that in the year 1847, sixty-two had only induced Rosas to be more insolent thousand persons were taken into costody and unreasonable in his demand, which in the metropolis for crimes and offences of could only be granted at the loss of national all sorts, we are struck with the melancholy honor and dignity. This correspondence fact that this is very little less than one out represents the future as full of gloom and of every thirty-two of the entire population. trouble to Chili.
Out of this number, probably, about onehalf were discharged, that being the proportion of the preceding year, whilst only about five thousand would be committed for trial. It is a gratifying circumstance that crime appears to have been gradually on the de- plorations in California, on his own account crease in London since the establishment of with a view to a future publication, in conthe new police. In 1832 the number of tinuance of the valuable matter which his persons taken into custody was 77,543; in industry, enterprise and talent have already 1836, 63,384; in 1846, 62,834; and last furnished the country. At the present day, year, 62,000, of whom 41,500 were males, when a connection between the Pacific and on Monday last, and to conclude on Sunday and 20,500 females. The charges of drunkenness have materially decreased. In 1831 the number was 23,788, whilst in 1846 it was an analysis of the discontinuous and the resources and character of the country west-in attendance, and the retreat is under the direction of Father McElroy, (late chaplain of the American Army in Mexico.) who on its con-1846 it was only 17,563. We wish we of the labors of one so well fitted for the task could say that ignorance, the parent of as Col. Fremont, will be looked for with perform mass in St. Mary's Chapel, Chapel crime, was proportionally decreasing, but more than ordinary interest. It may not be st. The occassion is one of entire religious sethe appalling fact is on record that out of unfortunate for the cause of science and for 41,500 males taken into custody last year, the public welfare, that Col. Fremont has 13,000 were totally ignorant of even the rudiments of learning, and that only 150 one must regret the circumstances under could read and write well. Of the 20,500 which it was brought about. women taken into custody, 9,000 could

read and write well. Interesting Statistics. The report of the Patent office, recently made, presents some interesting statistics

neither read nor write, and only 14 could

Statistics of Western Population. Outo welcomed the first permanent set-

tionality, and appeals to their good sense by 1,732,000 people.

and patriotism to ratify it, which he urges Michigan, to which the attention of

INDIANA, admitted into the Union in 1816 has received a population of more than half a million in 30 years, and now numbers more than 900,000 inhabitants.

ILLINOIS, was organized a separate terri-tory in 1810, and entered the Union as a State in 1818. From that date, its population trebled every ten years till the last census, and in the last five years, has risen from 476,000 to 700,000.

Missour, which in 1810 had only 20, 300 people, now has 600,000, having increased fifty per cent in six years.

lows was scarcely heard of at the en years ago, and it is but fourteen since the only white inhabitants North of the Mistheir home; 60,000 of whom have gone in

during the last four years. Wisconsin was organized ten years ago; the marshals are now taking the census, and from the present appearances, the population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of one hundred thousand in five years. One portion of the territory thirtythree miles by thirty, which, ten years ago, was an unbroken wilderness, now numbers 87,000 inhabitants; and the emigration to that part of the West is greater than

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SANTA ANNA. - This

distinguished Mexican General arrived at Kingston on the 5th instant, in the Spanples and forfeit the confidence of the pure ish brig Martinez. The General had taken and fearless party whose commission we up his residence at a splendid mansion near the race course at Kingston. The despatch a few months in that city, and proceed after-

wards to Venezuela." HAYTI .- The details of the massacre here-

ofore published, are in part correct. GAUDALOUPE .- The news from this is and leads to the conclusion that the slaves and military were under arms night and

MARTINIQUE. - The slaves here also had struck work, believing that they were at once to be emancipated, and great vigilance was used to prevent an insurrection.

The editors of the Havana Diario had received their correspondence from Valparaiso to the 29th of February, by the way of

the Isthmus of Panama. The situation of affairs in Chili was by no means satisfactory, owing principally to steamboats for the purpose of towing vessels through the Straits of Magellan, and thus avoiding the dangers of Cape Horn, but Rosas had peremptorily declared that all Pa-London is a wonderful aggregated mass his dominious, and would be defended as

Colonel Fremont. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American writes. Col. Fremont is about to resume his ex-

Letter from Mr. Webeter. The following letter from Mr. Webster upon a

recent occasion possesses a melancholy interest: MARSHFIELD, May 17, 1848. My Dear Sir-I avail myself of the ear on my own behalf, and on behalf of the population of the United States is set down surviving members of my family, for your

to be of a very fair quality .- Sou

A Benutiful Art. We have seen specimens of a new act, conceived in its perfection by Signor Do-mencio Gamberini, of Ravenna, Italy, and by him styled 'Papiro-Graphia.' It con-Michican, to which the attention of emi-grants was turned twelve or fourteen years sists of cutting figures of the most elaborate designs upon black glazed paper, to be thrown out in relief upon light ground.— The subject is first carefully drawn and laid out upon the reverse surface, and then cut in with such exquisite niecty as to delineate the most minute line and shade. Flowers. foliage, landscape, and intricate groups of the antique are executed with almost the minutenes of finish of the engravings; and require full as much care, time and talent

From Sumatra

Baltimore Patriot.

Capt. Francis of the back Grafton, which arrived on Saturday, informs us that the natives on the coast of Sumatru had had many bloody battles, and great numbers had been killed. The seaport towns, Mackey and souri line were a few Indian traders. More Quallah Battoo, had been entirely destroyed than 100,000 now make that beautiful land. The Saddong men or farmers have all left. the country or gone North. The Rajah still remained at Mackey. Not a quintal of pepper could be bought at either place. Capt. Francis has a female Orang Outang on board .- Jour. of Com.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE -- The Pittsburgh Gazette furnishes the following, to-wit:

The Committee on the state of the Church beg leave further to report in part:
That they have had under consideration the claims preferred by the Church South to a por-tion of the property of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund; and pending the discussion of the subject, the question of proposing to refer the whole matter to disinterested arbiters was proposed and considered. Whereupon the Committee agreed to recommend to the General Conference, for adoption, the following resolu-

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this Conference, that we have no authority indepen-dently of the annual conferences to enter into arbitration with the commissioners of the M. E. Church South, in relation to the claims set up by them to a division of the invested funds of the M. E. Church. Resolved, 2. That this General Conference

recommend to the Annual Conferences so far to would emancipate themselves, whether the suspend the sixth restrictive rule of the Discip-Provisional Government of France did so line as to allow the appointment of com I have lived long enough to have found, on examining both sides of the medal of human ing that their freedom had been declared, with the commissioners of the M. E. Church By order of the committee. Respectfully sub-

GEO. PRCK. Chairman Upon this report a debate followed, in which Dr. Tomlinson of Kentucky, and Dr. Peck, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, parti-

cipated. Various substitutes were offered, all looking to arbitration. "One plan offered, had the sanction of the

Bishops, and provides for the selection of two delegates by the Conference, to act with a similar number from the Church South, added to another jointly chosen. The five members thus chosen (and not Methodists) are to act as a Board of Arbitration and their decision to be final on the property question. The debate was continued at length but no vote was taken pre-

The Atlas has a dispatch saying, the Confer-

Episcopal Convention. - The annual conven tion of the Protestant Episcopal church, in this diocese, terminated its labors on Saturday last-This interesting meeting was attended by a tagonia and Terra del Fuego formed part of large number of the clergy and a respectal lege, Shelbyville, and its deliberations were ducted with dignity and unanimity. The religious services were frequent, and excited a vely interest in a community remarkable for its general appreciation of religious truth. The matter of highest concern that occupied the convention was the patronage and enlargement of Shelby college. This institution, we are happy to say, under the able management of its president, Dr. Waller, has taken a high rank among Western colleges, and deserves the encouragement of all who value sound learning. Those of our citizens who attended the conven tion speak in the highest terms of the hospital ville, a beautiful town which sustains the char acter of Kentucky in this respect with warmth and promptitude. We are informed that the next convention will be held at Frankfort.-

lic clergymen of the diocese of Albany, at the mandate of Bishop McClusky, are now holding clusion, on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M., will ring its continuance the spiritual necessities of the several parishes will be attended to by the

will remain till Tuesday next, in consultation with the Bishop on the temperalities of the

The Protestant Episcopal convention of Virent to the canons of the church. of Virginia, to exclude from the communion dicted to gaming and horse-racing, who should al and real property is estimated at \$8,294,560,000. New York is the richest
officers and men under your command paid by passed upon, will be submitted for the final

> THE PIRST TEMPERANCE REPORMER IN INC. LAND .- The following remark was made by Rev. Mr. King of Dublin in one of his addresses in

New York. The temperance reformation in Ireland was commenced by Mr. Martin, a Quaker, in Cork, and gradually enlisted a few Protestant ciergymen and laymen also, among the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. It has accomplished changes which no man—even an enthusiast— could have expected. The Roman Catholic official rolls of Louisiana for 1847.— priests at first opposed it; but, some of them af-

corn; 863 bushels of whent; 823 bushels of church of their first love